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THE OLD AND THE NEW GERMANY

TO REALIZE WHAT "The Great Change" really is, we have but to recall the War of 1870 and th Germany we knew for almost a generation afterwards. That was a Germany in which the memories of Goethe, Schiller, Kant, or Heine had not died; in which the kindly simplicity of a strong race continued and prospered; in which we experienced the vaguely pleasant appeal composed of music, sentimentalism, blonde hair and blue eyes, excellent beer, large quantities of wholesome food, simple and genuine hospitality. The test of sudden prosperity has changed all this, and given the nation all those unpleasant positive characteristics which are observable in the worst type of "self-made man," of nouveau riche, together with that fatal defect, for nations as for individuals—utter loss of all philosophic humour and all power of self-criticism. As John Galsworthy wrote to Andre Chevrillon, "there is in the blood of the French and British a salt which inclines our peoples to individual liberty and to those democratic forms of government which alone permit of enough philosophic humour and self-criticism to keep patriotism sober." In modern Germany we see patriotism run mad; and the process by which the whole nation has been changed is only now observable. The psychological problem involved is of profound interest. It baffled some of our best men until the outburst of last August made it clear to us all.

WINTER IS COMING

IN A SHORT TIME winter will be upon us with unusually aggravated demands upon us for "relief." What are we doing **as a City, as a province?**

This is most assuredly **our** responsibility and here excuses will not do. We must **ACT.**

Again we plead with the City Council to "**wake up.**"

PROHIBITION

THE WORD "PROHIBITION" is, perhaps, unfortunate; it givss the impression of coersion, and many will oppose the cause because of the name. Is it not possible at the forthcoming convention to coin a new name? Our object is not to force men to do anything against their will, but rather to abolish or eradicate a traffic which is proven a curse.

Several very estimable and responsible citizens recently waited upon the Premier of the Province to urge the government to refuse any measure which would give effect to the growing sentiment in favor of abolition of the liquor traffic. These gentlemen speak only for themselves, they **do not represent a definitely organized** section of society. Those who interviewed the Premier previously in favor of the movement **did** represent a very large body of society; large section of the community, and we urge our they went with a strong mandate from a very sagacious and much respected Premier to give ear to their request.

The government has the right to demand a definite expression of public opinion, but they must bear in mind that **on them** rests the responsibility of providing the medium through which such opinion may be expressed.

We want no undue delay. It will not do to put it off until after an election. We ask only for a fair and square deal, with the privilege of majority rule. This we ask, this we have a right to receive, this, we are sure, a sane government will readily grant.

THE MOSQUITO FLEET

If the news published in Washington describing the new British motor patrols is correct the German submarine will be less of a menace in future. These motor patrols have been spoken of as "whippets' a whippet being an extremely fast dog of the greyhound type used in coursing. The motorboats are to 'course' the German submarines, are fitted with gas engines, and their speed will range from thirty to sixty knots an hour. They will mount one or two quick-firers, and their speed, small size and ability to turn and dodge will make them almost invulnerable to underwater attack. Thousands of these boats are reported to be in process of construction, and orders for 500 are now being filled in the United States. They will all have searchlights, and groups of them will act as convoys to merchantmen within the submarine zone.

Reports of Kurdish atrocities in Armenia near Bitlis state that 9,000 men, women and children have been massacred there. Mutilated bodies now strew the banks of the Tigris. In the region of the upper Euphrates also thousands of Armenians have been killed. The British army now ascending the Tigris and Euphrates is still far from the scene of these atrocities, but it will unquestionably push on all the more vigorously because of them in the hope of saving some part of the Christians of Armenia from their bloodthirsty foes. Twenty thousand of the people are homeless.

The Germans are erecting a monument in Gotha showing a Taube monoplane on a pedestal of red marble six feet high. In front is seen a German soldier in a fighting attitude, and two sides of the pillar show Paris and Dover, where the Taubes have operated.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF

The United States is near the breaking point with Germany, and may withdraw Ambassador Gerard in consequence of the sinking of the Arabic.

Greece and Bulgaria will soon enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Six more vessels were sunk by the Germans to-day.

It is reported that another White Star liner was sunk by the Germans this morning.

THE GERMAN WAR BOOK

IN PROF. MORGAN'S brilliant edition of The Usages of War on Land, originally issued by the Great General Staff of the German Army, and lately published in the English version, by Mr. John Murray, the definite policy actually inspiring these actions, which might otherwise have been considered to be the accidental results of momentary passion, is definitely laid down. "A war conducted with energy," says this gruesome volume, "cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the Enemy State and the positions they occupy, but it will and must in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter. Humanitarian claims, such as the protection of men and their goods, can only be taken into consideration in so far as the nature and object of the war permit. Consequently, the 'argument of war' permits every belligerent state to have recourse to all means which enable it to obtain the object of the war; still, practice has taught the advisability of allowing in one's own interest the introduction of a limitation in the use of certain methods of war and a total renunciation of others. Chivalrous feelings, Christian thought, higher civilization, and by no means least of all, the recognition of one's own advantage, have led to a voluntary and self-imposed limitation."

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN SPAIN

THE PROVISION OF CREDIT is one of the most urgent and difficult problems which remains to be solved in the agricultural economy of Spain. In spite of the fact that a number of bills have been laid before parliament, none has so far passed into law, and the demand for the organization of adequate credit institutes becomes day by day more insistent.

The public authorities have recognized the urgency of the problem and for some time past have been seeking a solution. In the absence of any special credit system the steps taken by them have been in the direction of strengthening and developing such institutions as already exist. The institutions towards which the authorities have directed their attention are the old-established positos, institutions resembling the Italian monti frumentari or the Portugese celleiros, which rendered such excellent service to Spanish agriculture in its apogee. These institutions the authorities are endeavoring to adapt to the requirements of present-day agriculture.

The first step was taken in 1906 when a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the property held by the positos, to call in their outstanding loans, and turn their assets into cash. In addition to discharging its purely economic functions the Commission has been able to examine minutely the working of the positos, noting both their defects and their advantages. It was found that there very often existed, in the same district, positos which had abundant funds lying idle because there were no borrowers and others which were compelled to suspend operations from lack of funds.

Upon the lines indicated, the Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Ugarte, following the modern economic and sociological ideas, determined to organize the positos in federations. This is the reason for the Royal Decree of October 16, 1914, which permits positos already in existence, or which may be formed later, to form provincial federations.

The main object of the federations will be to enable institutions with an excess of funds to lend to institutions in the same federation which are short of funds. They will be empowered also to make advances to agricultural associations, chambers of agriculture, savings banks, co-operative associations and other similar institutions which are able to give proof of their solvency. For this purpose they will utilize the funds lying idle in the positos or deposited with the Bank of Spain.

The interest on the loans will be 4 per cent. which will be distributed thus: 3 per cent. to the posito providing the funds and 1 per cent to the federation as its legal due.

This organization of the positos must be absolutely voluntary; the provisions of the decree are merely the rules for the constitution of federations. Nevertheless, the decree states that in future, in the matter of grants and increases in capital, preference will be given to such positos as are organized in federation.

Finally, the decree announces that when the organization of the positos has been effected steps will be taken to furnish the federations with capital of their own so that they may become district credit institutes. This is a provision of great importance which indicates clearly the lines upon which it is intended that State action shall be directed.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

AMIDST THE TITANIC responsibilities which now rest upon our great Prime Minister, he finds time for special work. He has given special consideration to our needs in B. C., and has taken up the question of securing from the Admiralty the release of sufficient "tonnage" to handle our lumber trade. No other man in Canada could have done this, and we owe him a debt of gratitude.

Second only to this debt to Sir Robert is our obligation to Sir Geo. Foster, who some months ago appointed Mr. McMillan as special representative of his department to advance the interest of the B. C. lumber trade. His work has been so successful that we now have several large orders for B. C. timber. It is also well to note that Mr. McMillan received valuable assistance from Sir Geo. Perley, High Commissioner, in London.

THE WORLD'S OAT PRODUCTION

THE FOLLOWING TABLE giving the world's production of oats does not include the figures for Greece, Portugal, Servia, Turkey in Europe and Asia, Mexico, China, Persia, Peru, Uruguay, and the Union of South Africa, for which there are no agricultural statistics at all or else only data for some separate years, and which thus do not enter into the return of the world's production, the average production may be estimated for the group at about 40 to 50 million bushels. On adding these 50 millions to the 4,120 of the harvest year 1914 and 1914-15 we obtain a total world's production of 4,170 million bushels in round numbers. Hence the table of the world's production includes about 99 per cent. of the total world's oat crop and may be considered to be complete.

Countries	Bushels
Prussia	385,747,000
Germany (less Prussia)	181,828,000
Austria	154,796,000
Hungary (proper)	85,242,000
Belgium	46,816,000
Bulgaria	12,968,000
Denmark	43,633,000
Spain	29,390,000
France	352,894,000
Great Britain and Ireland	189,906,000
Italy	25,249,000
Luxemburg	3,844,000
Norway	8,777,000
Netherlands	18,784,000
Roumania	23,823,000
Russia-in-Europe (less Poland)	679,769,000
Poland	72,085,000
Sweden	54,873,000
Switzerland	4,896,000
Canada	313,078,000
United States	1,141,060,000
Japan	5,478,000
Russia-in-Asia (10 Governments)	152,948,000
Russia-in-Asia (other Governments)	18,972,000
Algeria	12,877,000
Tunis	648,000
Argentina	83,451,000
New Zealand	16,759,000
Totals	4,120,591,000

THE WORLD'S CORN PRODUCTION

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION return does not include the production in the following countries to the Institute for some of which the maize crop is of fairly considerable importance: France, Greece, Portugal, Servia, Turkey in Europe and in Asia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Gautemala, Mexico, China, India, Algeria, Chili, Peru, Union of South Africa and the Dutch East Indies. For the above group of countries the average yield may be estimated at about 492 million bushels, which being added to the 3,688 million of the harvest year 1914 and 1914-15 give a total world's production of 4,180 million bushels in round figures. The following table for the world's production includes therefore only about 88 per cent. of the total maize crop.

Austria	14,813,000
Hungary	189,320,000
Bulgaria	35,431,000
Spain	30,325,000
Italy	105,007,000
Roumania	110,231,000
Russia-in-Europe (less Poland)	80,609,000
Switzerland	106,000
Canada	12,924,000
United States	2,672,804,000
Japan	3,753,000
Russia-in-Asia (10 Governments)	356,000
Russia-in-Asia (other Governments)	15,483,000
Egypt	66,745,000
Tunis	220,000
Argentina	338,236,000
Australia	9,913,000
New Zealand	425,000
Total	3,687,701,000

HOW GERMANY HONORS HER SIGNATURE

SHE SIGNED A SOLEMN INTERNATIONAL convention, among the articles of which are the following:

Article 23: (a) "**It is particularly forbidden to use poison or poisoned weapons.**" (What about poisonous gases!)

(c) "**To kill or wound an enemy who has unconditionally surrendered.**"

(Thousands have been ruthlessly murdered in this way).

(d). "**To declare that no quarter will be given.**"

On August 26th General Stenger, commanding the 58th German Brigade, issued the following order to his troops:

"From to-day onwards we take no more prisoners. All taken prisoners are to be killed. The wounded, whether they have arms or not, are to be killed. (Verwundete ob mit Waffen oder wehrlos niedergemacht.) Even prisoners already made up into convoys for transportation are to be killed. Not a living enemy must be left behind us.

"(Signed)

"The Lieutenant Commanding Company: Stoy. The Colonel Commanding Regiment, Neubauer; the General Commanding Brigade, Stenger."

Article 50: **No collective penalty, either as a fine or otherwise, can be required of tha population on account of individual acts.**"

(This was observed as follows:

A contribution of 650,000 fr. is imposed on the Commune of Luneville. The Mayor is ordered to pay this sum—50,000 fr. in silver and the remainder in gold—on Sept. 6 at nine o'clock in the morning to the representative of the German Military Authority .No protest will be considered. No extension of time will be granted. If the commune does not punctually obey the order to pay 650,000 fr. all the goods which are available will be seized. In case payment is not made domiciliary searches will take place and all the inhabitants will be searched. Anyone who shall have deliberately hidden money or shall have attempted to hide his goods from the seizure of the military authorities, or who seeks to leave the town, will be shot. The Mayor and hostages taken by the military authorities will be made responsible for the exact execution of the above order. The Mayor is ordered to publish these directions to the commune at once.

Henamenil, Sept. 3, 1914.
Commander-in-Chief, von Fosbender.

THE COST OF DEFENCE

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE shows that it has cost the United States a billion dollars in ten years to maintain an army of 90,000, while, for $65,000,000 Switzerland has had for ten years a citizen army of 500,000 always ready if needed. More startling still are the facts if we total our military bills for army, navy and pensions. When the great war began they were nearly $487,000,000 a year, not including some $10,000,000 paid by the States for militia—more than any other nation on earth then spent for military purposes.

Great Britain in 1914 was spending 230,000,000 for navy, $120,000,000 for army, and $20,000,000 for army pensions; Russia, $285,000,000 for army, $122,000,000 for navy; Germany, $300,000,000 for army, $114,000,000 for navy; France, Italy and Austria-Hungary were well behind.

Our 1913-1914 army cost of $173,000,000 equalled that of Germany before the Imperial Army Act of 1913 in preparation for the present war. Our naval cost of nearly $140,000,000 was second only to Britain's. Our pension bill of $173,000,000 admitted of no comparisons whatever. There was nothing like it.

Ex-President Taft computes that our active army costs $1,200 for each man. The League figures a ten-year total cost of $10,000 a man. A large standing army on such terms is out of the question. For years we have been spending more than any other country for war purposes, past and future, without getting the worth of our money. It is time for a change—New York World.

Miners in the Mons region of Belgium are on strike and a clash with German soldiers is said to have resulted in the death of two of the military and seven miners. Disorders also are reported at Carleroi, a result of the high cost of food, due to the pillaging of the shops. German troops are said to have charged a crowd of civilians, killing ten and wounding forty. Four battalions of Landsturm have been sent to Mons and Charleroi.

Over 80,000 men have now been sent from Canada for service at the front. There have been about 13,000 casualties, so that there are still 67,000 fighting men in England and France. This makes two army divisions. There are nearly 65,000 men in training at the present time at the various camps in Canada, and there is a proposal under consideration by the Ottawa militia authorities to create four Canadian army divisions—two at the front and two to continue training in England and to act as reinforcements for the two in the fighting line.

Stirring Address by Dr. McLennan

The following stirring patriotic address was delivered by Rev. A. K. MacLennan, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Nanaimo, at the opening of a patriotic concert recently given in that city:

"One year ago the fiery summons went forth from the heart of Britain calling all loyal citizens to gather around the flag which is synonymous and emblematic of the truest liberty the world has ever seen. On this day the armaments of the greatest civilized nations of the world plunged into the most deadly conflict of the world's history. The empire has been and still is imperilled, but Britain's subjects have fought and will fight. It is an extreme moment in our history and in such extremity there is no choice. The Lord of Slaughter and Frightfulness has issued the call too, and the heartiest response came from the Dual Monarchy. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of well equipped men prepared by forty years training gathered around him. Science has been made the remorseless enemy of mankind by German kultur. It has destroyed all the simplicity and gentleness of life and marring the beauty of the world. It has restored barbarism under a mask of civilization and has darkened men's minds and hardened their hearts. It has brought in a time of great conflicts before which these pale into insignificance the thousands of wars of old, and it may yet overwhelm all the laborious advances of mankind in blood-drenched chaos. In this crisis England began to gather her children about her. They came from all quarters of the globe. Her nobles, often accused of leading luxurious lives and of indifference to social injustice, put their lives in her hands, not only with alacrity but with glowing enthusiasm. Even the races that have been subject to her, rallied about her and never in her long history, full of peril and vicissitude has Britain and her colonies shown a more heroic spirit than in this day when she is fighting for her life.

"The monument at the Pass of Thermopylae bore this inscription: 'Go, stranger, and tell Lacedaemonia that we died for our country and in obedience to her laws.' The memory of her heroic deeds and of her heroic men lives in immortal freshness though the names have not been recorded, and so rightly will our heroes who have come from every city and town and village and hamlet and rural district in Britain and Canada tho' they may pass away from our sight in this awful war, they will live in our memory in immortal freshness. It is well to get the act thoroughly grounded in our memories that Europe has not been convulsed by a mere quarrel over so many leagues of territory and so many millions of treasure. No, we have taken sides in a far more awful conflict, the conflict of hostile ideas which admit of no possible compromise until the pernicious effects of Germany's damnable doctrine will be wiped from the face of the earth. German victory would mean the triumph in Europe of brute force. Before permitting that it is our duty to fight without thinking of what may befall us. To give up fighting now would be to give up and betray our past, our ideal, our holy vocation. We must hurl defiance against the hateful challenge of Germany. We must not listen at this stage of the conflict to the friendly advocates of peace. We cannot be lured by the favorite formula about the sacredness of business life. There is a cardinal fallacy concealed in this formula. There are many things which are more sacred to me than my life. My loyalty to Christ is infinitely more sacred. The authority of truth is more sacred. The moral, the intellectual, yes, and the well being of my fellow men must be more sacred to me than life. It is not man's life that is sacred, but, man himself and if for the maintenance of the true worth and dignity of man it is necessary that life should be surrendered it must be surrendered without shirking. Surely it would be a grievous calamity to the world if Britain did not arm in this conflict. We welcome all comers to our shores and give them free citizenship and we govern these great Dominions imperially. The title 'British Empire' could be replaced by another, viz., 'British Commonwealth' all divisions of which are loyal to the British throne and continuity of British political life while each of them is self-governing. We all speak of Britain as home, and when the awful news of the outbreak of war flashed along the cables a year ago the home love and loyalty of all British subjects came up to a passion of enthusiasm and all her colonies sent the flower of their youth to help the British cause which they recognized as their own cause.

How many pancakes do you suppose you could eat at a sitting? was asked of little Tommy.

I don't know, was the answer, the most I ever had a chance to eat was twenty-four, but ma won't let me try for a record.

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Cheakamus Canyon—Farther Upstream the Line Crosses the Canyon Over a High Bridge—P. G. E. Railway

ALONG "THE WONDER WAY."

New railroads invariably mean new opportunities, and never more so than in the case of the Pacific Great Eastern, which will eventually connect Vancouver with Prince George and thus by way of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad to the Atlantic ocean.

The 469 miles between Vancouver and Prince George presents opportunities in almost every known activity, both for pleasure and business.

The principal section of the line now in operation is between Squamish and Lillooet—a distance of 120 miles. Squamish is reached daily from Vancouver by boats of the Terminal Steamship Co.

From the sightseer's viewpoint it is doubtful whether on a thousand miles of any other railroad there is such a wealth and variety of natural beauty to be viewed from the car window, as on this 120-mile stretch of P. G. E. track.

From sea level to varying altitudes up to 2,000 feet, passing rugged, snow-capped mountains and fertile valleys (settled to some extent for many years) winding through mighty canyons and gorges, past wondrous rock effects carved by the waters of bygone ages; alongside turbulent mountain streams, often ending in waterfalls of crystal loveliness; on the shores of placid lakes that are teeming with trout, through forests of giant timber, where lurks the game that hunters seek as well as wealth for logger and miner—the vision of the traveller is rapidly changed from scene to scene, each embodying some new feature and awakening some new interest, all thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated because of the closeness of the object—often but a few feet distant.

Lower Nairn, or "Green River" Falls, beside affording a most interesting sight about 100 feet from the track, also possesses commercial possibilities. Approximately 25,000 h.p. can be developed. Distant 40 miles from tidewater at Squamish.

The available timber found along the line is representative of the best British Columbia can produce, and the conveniences for exploitation are ideal in every respect.

Much might be said about the mineral resources, which are now being developed on a constantly increasing scale. Gold, silver, copper, antimony and some platinum are in evidence, copper being most represented.

While the pleasure seeker finds so much to revel in, it must be said that the visitor who regards fishing as the basis of a vacation, can find good sport at almost any point along the line. Anderson and Seton Lakes have yielded trout weighing in excess of 15 pounds each.

As the hunting season is fast approaching to the hunter and sportsman this country offers possibilities of the greatest interest and of a variety absolutely unequalled.

Beyond Lillooet, and within a distance of 75 miles, big game is plentiful.

Between Squamish and the town of Lillooet, on both sides of the railroad, lies a stretch of country undoubtedly sheltering much game, but until definite knowledge is obtained through pioneer hunting (particularly as to means of "getting in"), it will be wise for the average hunter to use Lillooet as a base. There are two good hotels, an excellent "camp" resort, and also stores where all or any part of an outfit may be obtained. Most of the guides make this town headquarters.

Operating from Lillooet, it is possible for the inexperienced as well as the experienced hunter, to secure any of the many varieties of animals found in the district, but the most satisfactory plan is to secure the services of a guide who knows the country thoroughly, and therefore in a position to lead to almost certain lairs and thus assure a trophy.

The known haunts of most of these animals are within 20 miles of Lillooet town, and extend for many miles in all directions. Auto roads reach within five miles of favorable hunting grounds on both Cayoosh Creek and Pavilion Mountain, while the center of the "Big Horn" country can also be reached by an 18 mile auto ride from Shalalth (on the railroad 15 miles south of Lillooet) giving excellent opportunities to the man whose time is limited.

After leaving the town it is necessary to live under canvas, which is no disadvantage since the climate is so delightful.

From the standpoint of "packing" although the mountains rise to 11,000 feet, they are not rough enough to prevent horses being taken close to summits.

There are no poisonous insects or reptiles in the mountains, and any mosquitoes or flies there may be in the valleys do not last long and are always gone by the hunting season. Good water is obtainable at all times.

Practically every mile of the one hundred and twenty between these points brings into view a new and original picture, embracing indescribable magnificence in every imaginable form of natural grandeur.

Snow capped mountains dotted with glistening glaciers. Trickling streams and mighty torrents—now within a few feet of the track—in a short while hundreds of feet below, madly dashing between the walls of spectacular canyons. Rich meadows and forests of virgin timber. Lakes—tiny and fascinating—some, miles in length with majestic settings. Waterfalls—dainty and ribbon-like, others plunging in great volume against massive rocks and boulders, driving spray high into the air; the scenic marvels of the world duplicated and surpassed, and concentrated in one small section of mother earth, and all visible from the car window, without craning one's neck or using binoculars.

"The Wonder Way" is indeed a mild term to apply to scenic conditions such as penetrated by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

While the road is still being operated by the construction department, first-class modern passenger coaches are in use, and the trip can be made in pleasure and comfort. Leaving Vancouver at 9 a.m. and Squamish 12 noon, Lillooet is reached at 8 p.m. The return trip is made on a similar schedule—thus the round trip occupies two days.

THE SHIRK

The man who shirks in youth must work hard in old age!

Ordinarily, successful men prefer to work hard in youth.

Most of the lovers of Ostermoor are compelled to work hard after the energy of youth is spent; and the Rider of the White Horse overtakes them while they are panting from unwilling exertion.

They are compelled in old age to do detail work in competition with young men of a new generation who are full of hope.

No blushing Aurora infuses strength and vigor into the blood of an old man driven to work. His eyes are not turned toward the east and he knows that victory can scarcely reach him before the reaper does.

Even if a young man has no higher ambition than to escape work, he should put forth every effort of body and mind between fifteen and thirty.

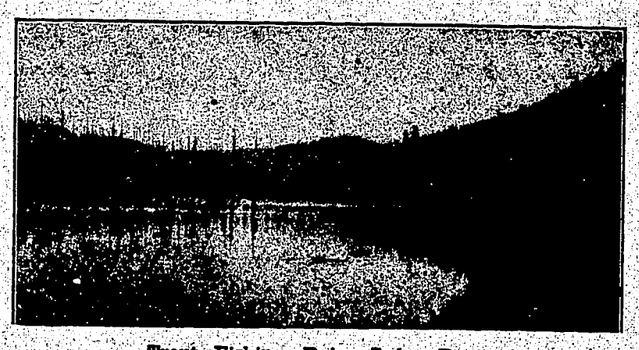
The human insect who expects to get by for sixty years without doing any useful work is either a fool or the son of a millionaire; which is usually another way of saying the same thing.

Every man not in the class just mentioned is compelled by circumstances to work either at one end of his life or the other, and the wise men work at both.

If a man spends the first thirty years of his life learning how to render the world a useful service he is training himself in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

Misspent youth is followed by years of joyless labor—for enforced service is slavery, and the peon never sings at his work.

Late in the fall, in the days of Aesop, the Ants handed out some information to the Grasshoppers that was worth a million dollars a word. "You have fiddled and danced all summer," said the Ants, "while we have been storing up grain and building houses for the winter. Now you must pay the fiddler.



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Round Trip Adult Fare
FIFTY CENTS

NOTES BY THE WAY

By W. A. Ellis

"Taking them man for man the British soldier is equal to any German."—Sir Robert Borden, Guildhall.

"One Canadian is equal to five Germans." — Sir Richard McBride, N. Vancouver.

The Prime Minister of Canada and the Prime Minister of British Columbia have both had the opportunity of visiting the front. The one was speaking in London, and the other in North Vancouver. What did you say? Warm to-day, rather!

• •

The Full Tide of Happiness

Just before the battle of the Nile Captain Trowbridge had the bad fortune to get his ship, the three-decker Culloden, ashore on a shoal, and took no part in the action because he could not float his vessel in time. Nelson, in his report to the admiralty on the action, referred sadly to the Culloden's hard luck: "Her misfortune in getting aground," he wrote, "was indeed great, which forced her to remain hard and fast whilst her more fortunate companions were in the full tide of happiness."

• • •

A Hint to Croakers

Short or long, we have to see this war through, and we are going to do so. A smile just now is worth a torrent of tears when a nation is at war. I am sick of listening to lamentations. "I told you so," "This war will last ten years", and all this rot.

When I read the lamentations of Jeremiah I wonder that the old time Jews did not dump him down a well and drop the lid on. Stop croaking. Keep smiling. Britain has got to win.

• • •

Germany had 28 submarines and 12 more under construction when the war broke out. These probably have been finished with, say about 20 more by this time. This would give her 60. Take away quite 30 that the British admiralty know about and you have 30 left. One "croaker" told me the other day that Germany was turning out one submarine a week. I doubt it. Rush time will not produce a submarine in less than eight months. At any rate if Germany builds one a week and loses two, there's nothing to croak about is there?

• • •

One German soldier whose brother is a sausage maker in Berlin, sent the following telegram to his relative after the fall of Warsaw: "It is of no use your thinking to start business here, there is not even a dog left." Nothing to croak about in that is there?

• • •

There are seven, and only seven, functions which a fleet can perform.

It may drive the enemy's commerce off the sea.

It may protect its own commerce.

It may render the enemy's fleet impotent.

It may make the transport of enemy troops across the seas impossible, whether for attack or defence.

It may transport its own troops where it will.

It may secure their supplies, and the supplies of the nation, and in fitting circumstances, it may assist their operations.

All these functions have so far been successfully performed by the British fleet.

Nothing to croak about here is there?

• • •

At the commencement of the war our army stood at 400,000; to-day it stands at 3,000,000 and men coming in every day.

This war has proved that instead of deteriorating the "nation of shop-keepers" are just as able to look after themselves as they were one hundred years ago. We have lost a few men in battle, and a few ships have gone below. Germany has lost her entire colonial possessions. Egypt finds the crescent replaced by the Union Jack. We are creeping along the Red Sea and doing well in the Dardanelles.

Nothing to croak about here, is there?

• • •

London was to have been burnt to the ground by zeppelins. Instead of that we know of five of these great dirigibles being destroyed themselves. Beyond murdering a few poor women and children they have accomplished nothing.

Nothing to croak about here is there?

• • •

Stop croaking. If all others are wiped out Britain will be left in at the finish, thinned out it may be, but still capable of holding her own against all comers—simply because IT HAS GOT TO BE.

• • •

On July 27th, Paris reports, "Fall of Gorizia is only a matter of hours." Of course it is—but how many hours?

• • •

The United States government informed that of Austria that "they will not forbid munition exports." U. S. of America will refuse nothing that helps it obtain the dollar.

• • •

Someone told me recently that W. J. Bryan was going around with the hat for Billy Sunday. Nothing to er—excuse me!

• • •

A deputation of the members of the "chamber of horrors" awaited upon Madame Taussaud on Tuesday last to protest against the proposed war effigy of Wilhelm of Hohenzollern being placed amongst them.

• • •

A Tremendous Surprise

I am not referring to German airships—though these are by no means a negligible quality for destruction, in spite of the results hitherto achieved by them being so very poor, but to their big guns—which have sprung upon us another tremendous surprise, one of the greatest perhaps throughout the war. The shells which fall on Dunkirk now very often, did not as at first supposed, come from battleships or from the clouds, but from the bellies of the big guns in position somewhere on or near the Belgium coast—from Westende to Dixmude—at a distance of from 20 to 23 miles. Now, if the Germans can throw a shell weighing one ton from Dixmude to Dunkirk, it stands to reason it will be equally possible for them to shell Dover from Calais.

No wonder the news agencies couldn't at first credit such a thing—though there must have been something wrong with the first official announcements on the subject—and took it upon themselves to put the matter right by announcing that a portion of the German high seas fleet from Wilhelmshaven, 330 miles distant, had broken through the "walls of Jellicoe" even as Joshua once did the walls of Jericho, with the object of reducing Dunkirk and all its immense stores of military material to the last sad state of Sodom and Gomorrah. Anyhow, the moral for us is that the Germane have proved themselves to be the possessors of guns which can throw shells from Calais to Dover which is a reason more potent than any others why we should never allow them on any account to get to Calais.

• • •

We all sincerely hope that the wounds of Lieut. Col. Victor Odlum are but slight and that this gallant officer will soon be again at the head of the 7th battalion which he commands.

EDUCATION SAID TO BE REMEDY FOR WAR

At the opening meeting of the National Education Association at Oakland, Cal., last week 16,000 delegates listened to a denunciation of warfare by David Starr Jordan, president of the Association and Chancellor of Stanford University.

"Military necessity is always a coward, but never more so than in the war today," he said: "Victory is supposed to go to the nation that strikes below the belt, and that strikes hardest at the real victims of war—the women and children that can not strike back."

"We are proud to be here," he said. "In the belief that we represent a grand army of the republic, which is more powerful to save than all the millions of loyal soldiers which, led by the spirit of militarism, are marching to destruction and death.

"May every teacher in attendance at this congress return to his or her work with a lighter heart and a clearer vision of duty.

"War is always the destroyer. It is comparable to a great lava flow, laying desolate the fertile fields, branching in every direction, scorching all vegetation, weeds with the flowers, thistles with the fruits and leaving a trail of evil not removed for years or centuries.

"Peace is the interval between wars, a pale negation, the period of fattening for the great struggle which decides the fate of nations."

Woman's love for martial music and the trappings of war was given some blame for the European war by Mrs. Phillip Snowden, wife of a member of the British parliament, in an address on "Women and the War."

"Education is the remedy for war and for all social, industrial and political conditions, which make for war," she said.

"They tell us they don't make war on women, but that the war is for the women.

"My God! How can they tell us that when they are killing our men? You cannot fight for women when you kill their men.

"It is possibly our own fault this war. We must admit that. We love the uniform. We women affect military styles in clothing and we even allow our children to dress in a military fashion.

"We must have less admiration for the uniform and more hate for war.

"I want to tell you women it is not the glory of the marching host to martial music, the regiments in all their military smartness and finery, that tells; it is not the roar of the cannon and the rattle of the rifles on the battlefield or the daring deed of valor performed under fire of the enemy, that counts.

"I'll tell you what counts.

"It's the period after the battle when the countless sons of women are calling for their mothers.

"Let us make it impossible for such things ever to happen again. We women must do it.

"Nothing good has been achieved by war that could not have been achieved by peace.

"Nothing beneficial can be traced to the present bloody conflict that could not be achieved through the channels of peace."

The effect of moral training in French schools as shown by the conduct of troops in the war, was discussed by Ferdinand Buisson, member of the French chamber of deputies.

"There is, in our opinion," he said, an A. B. C. of conscience just as there is an A. B. C. to science.

"The early teachings of those primordial elements of morality is considered by us as not less indispensable than the teaching of the elements of language and calculations for all children."

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CANADA'S WAR DEBT

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has, nevertheless, made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. All the world has stood ready with ambitious imaginations for any suggestion from the European chancellorsies and applauded unstintedly when the complete successes of the billion dollar loans have been announced but Canada and its patriotic offerings, under the most peculiar circumstances, have scant notice. Even her American neighbors seem to have forgotten that bigness of spirit is as moving as bigness of numbers.

The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proven and approved in the theatre of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. During June alone there was an increase of no less than $17,970,000, and the increase in the past twelve months has been $130,906,086, making the total net debt $450,287,721, or nearly $60 per head for a young government. These secrifices made at a critical period of Canada's life for a war across the seas, calling for stamp taxes and increased tariffs, in addition to exposing for slaughter the flower of the manhood of the country are highly idealistic. France, England, and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence, but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically, at least, she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development.

Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a frightful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.—Chicago Tribune.

A special force is to be organized in Saskatchewan for the enforcement of the Prohibition Act by Major Snider, who left here on Wednesday last. Major Snider has had an extensive experience with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

"Can you give me a definition of neutrality?" asked a father of his school-boy son. "Certainly," said the young hopeful. "It's when a feller don't care which team wins, but I don't know anybody like that."

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-west Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —58782.

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THE WESTERN CALL

H. H. STEVENS, M. P.
Editor-in-Chief

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OUTLOOK IS SATISFACTORY

CESSATION OF THE WAR in Europe will mean an enormous demand for the lumber products of the northwest and will make necessary greatly increased shipping facilities if utter paralization of the industry is to be avoided.

There is at present a demand for lumber in Europe that is greater than can be supplied with the existing transportation facilities.

There are hundreds of shipwrights and carpenters out of work in the Vancouvers. What is required is men of enterprise and capital to utilize the surplus labor and surplus lumber in the construction of ships to be ready for the big demand that is sure to follow the war.

Not only are Great Britain's financial resources unimpaired after twelve months of war, but the nation can continue to meet her own expenses and also provide loans to her allies out of income, and not out of capital, while on the other hand, Germany has little or no accumulated wealth available to prosecute the war.

This is the conclusion of Sir George Paish, the famous economist and editor of the London Statist, in a lengthy financial review of the first year of the great conflict as reported by a special London correspondent of the New York World.

All the available evidence, he says, shows that Great Britain after a full twelve months of war is just as wealthy and just as well off as she was before the war began, and that she has met the full cost of the war out of the money she would otherwise have saved, out of extra savings, and out of an increased income. In the past century the income of the British people per head of population has increased five fold, and within the last half century it has more than doubled. Moreover, the great war expenditures now being made are increasing the incomes of nearly every individual in the country.

The aggregate income of the nation when regarded as the total of all the incomes of all the individuals composing the nation has increased about 20 per cent. since the war began. This means that if the whole nation will save a third of its greater income instead of a sixth of its smaller one, not only will the whole of our own war expenses be met, but we shall provide loans to our allies out of income and not out of capital.

EX-GERMAN SHIP FOR B. C.

THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY have agreed to turn over to the British Columbia government, for one voyage from the coast to the United Kingdom, the steamer "Grahamland," now at the Falkland Islands. The "Grahamland" has an interesting history, having been, until the destruction of Admiral von Spee's squadron, the German collier "Josephena," when she surrendered to one of the British warships.

The ship was offered through the Agent-General, to the British Columbia Government for the transport of a lumber cargo to the United Kingdom, not necessarily for admiralty purposes, and this being so, all timber shippers were notified and asked to make offers for the vessel, the amount of the charter being £6,600. The bid of the Cameron Lumber Company, of Victoria, was accepted, and the "Grahamland" is expected to arrive for August loading. Her capacity is given as 550 standards equal to 1,100,000 feet, and the securing of such a vessel at a time when tonnage is scarce by a British Columbia firm even at such a high figure is a matter for congratulation. It is hoped that the "Grahamland" will not be the last of the captured or interned German ships to be utilized in the lumber carrying trade from Canada.

TIMBER REPORT

Some interesting items are recorded in reports recently received by the Hon. the Minister of Lands, upon conditions in the Cranbrook district. Crop prospects and favorable weather give every hope that the prairie demand for lumber this fall will be good, especially as present stocks in the prairie yards are light. The amount of current business done by the mills is showing some increase, and it is estimated that there are from 900 to 1000 men engaged at the present time in the lumber industry in the district. With a scarcity of labor, owing to the temporary withdrawal of men to work as harvesters, the rate of wages shows a tendency to increase for the time being. One of the larger orders now being filled by the mills at present is composed of grain doors, one mill alone having an order which will consume one and a half million feet of lumber, another mill having a still larger order, and a third turning out considerable quantities of the same article. A timber sale area containing three and a half million feet of timber has been recently applied for, and cruised. The steps which are being taken to develop the prairie demand for British Columbia lumber have naturally given rise to much interest in a district whose mills depend so largely upon prairie orders, and favorable comment has been expressed upon the action taken by the government.

The fire hazard in this district gives cause for anxiety, especially as no rain has fallen since July 28, and the prevailing hot and dry weather is ripening vegetation to a dangerous degree. Fires so far have been easily controlled, but unless rain falls soon, the situation will be fraught with much danger. It is hoped to burn further areas of slash as soon as the weather permits this to be done without undue risks being taken, and so reduce a source of trouble and difficulty.

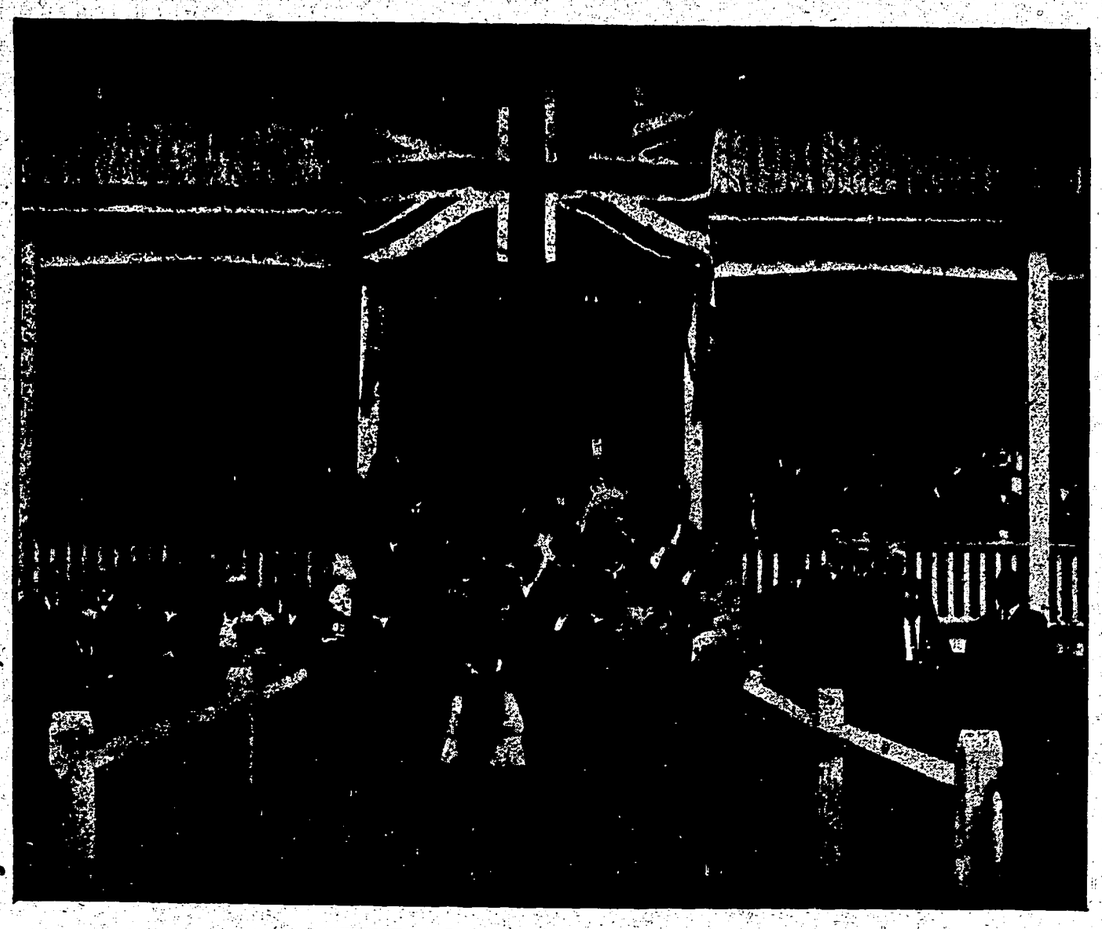
An order in council has been issued in London forbidding the exportation of coal and coke, except to British possessions and protectorates. The export of coal heretofore has been restricted to the British possessions and to countries which are allies of Great Britain. The new ruling eliminates all the allies.

The housewives of Berlin were officially notified on July 31st that all copper, brass and nickel utensils were confiscated for the armies. It was added that thereafter the selling, exchanging or disposal by other means of any such articles was forbidden under severe penalties.

A sworn affidavit, produced in court in London last week during the hearing of the meat cases before a British prize court, gave an estimate by Major Eric Dillon, a member of the British General Staff, which he says is approximately correct, showing that the number of persons serving in the German army and under the control of German military authority aggregates 10,000,000.

A statute of Bismarck, weighing 000 pounds, has been brought to Moscow by the Russians. It was taken on the Kaiser's estate in East Prussia and since has been kept in the Baltic provinces.

The Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, principal for eleven years of the Montreal Presbyterian College, died suddenly at his summer residence in Bic, Que., on August 6th, aged 66 years. The Principal was one of the strongest advocates for church union which has been so long discussed in Presbyterian councils and throughout Canada.



SUMMER PICNIC AT THE CAPILANO CANYON

OPTIMISM

Editor Western Call:

Many opinions are given as to the termination of the war and as to the general prospects thereafter. And to the many that can see nothing but blue ruin I would like to advance some of the likely after effects and my reasons for so doing. To begin with no doubt the effects of the war so far has practically upset all calculations in every resect financially and otherwise, but I venture to say that the time is coming when the Dominions will enjoy the greatest prosperity ever known as soon as hostilities cease, and the final settlement is arranged, and I believe it will be brought about in this manner by Great Britain abandoning her free trade policy and placing a duty on all imports and giving free trade within the empire. If such a duty was imposed by Great Britain as was placed against Canada at the end of the Civil War by the United States, the benefit to Canada, and I might say to British Columbia in particular, could hardly be calculated at the moment.

This would have the effect of an enormous amount of capital being brought in to manufacture our raw material, of which we have an abundance. Not only European money, but also from the United States, which would mean for Vancouver prosperity of a substantial nature. This also would end the German and Austrian nations from flooding England as it has for the last forty years. Through the generosity of Great Britain with free trade Germany and Austria captured many of the manufactures by flooding the Empire with spies posing as manufacturing agents and are now using this capital against us i nthe shape of guns and munitions of war. What would be the result of free trade for Canada with the Mother Country (Great Britain), and more especially for Vancouver? We would have the busiest harbor on the Pacific shipping to Russia and the far east. With a free trade policy within the empire it would mean factories in British Columbia for lines that we cannot compete with now against Germany and other neutral countries. No doubt there would be some opposition to free trade for British made goods especially by the manufacturers' association that has been pampered by a high tariff to the extent of becoming multi-millionaires. But though the consumer sees very little difference in prices between the goods made in Canada and the American article after the duty is paid, the duty certainly does not go into the pockets of the consumer. For instance, if there was a 25 per cent. duty on salmon for the English market and the canneries would all be shortly in British Columbia on the Pacific as that is, I might say, the only market for the export trade. Also after the war there will be enormous quantities of lumber required for bridges, railroads and building purposes, not only in England but France, Belgium and Russia as well.

Now, with free trade within the empire and preferential rates with the other powers that have been engaged in the war, as no doubt they will have to resort to a high tariff to raise the war debt. This would mean our lumber mills with double the number would be busy night and day. It would mean our railroads would be supplied with all they could do and our shipping at a premium. It would mean the north-west wheat lands brought into cultivation and settlers from all parts of the world. It would mean our vacant buildings in Vancouver filled up and more being built. This would not be a real estate boom, but would be a substantial business growth, that capital would not fight shy of. This would be a prosperity that the banks would not be afraid of loaning out their money and plenty of foreign capital would be available.

It may be six months or it may be a year or two before the tide of war has turned as it surely will, then confidence will be immediately restored and the times be on the upward move and all business will be better than were ever known in the Dominion of Canada.

No doubt after the war Great Britain will deal generously with the soldiers by giving them grants and pensions. Canada (the last west) has millions of acres of wheat lands in the north-west and under cultivation would more than feed the empire. The Dominion government should be able to furnish every soldier with one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty acres of this land by an arrangement with Great Britain for a monetary consideration, and thereby settle up all vacant prairie lands, as no doubt the soldiers will prefer to strike out for a new country in preference to returning to their office work at home. If any difficulty should arise by cheap British manufactured articles to obviate that, I say, raise the standard of wages at home to equal or nearly so of what it costs in this country. I would say by all means have free trade within the empire which would mean 25,000,000 population in Canada in less than twenty-five years.

A. M. BEATTIE.

SWIMMING AS EASY AS WALKING

The popular idea that swimming is a dangerous art and should be shunned, because if you can swim you'll get in the water, and if you get in the water you will probably drown, is characterized as "rubbish" by G. H. Corsan, swimming instructor, says the "Kansas City Star."

Every year Mr. Corsan travels around the North American continent—his home is in Canada—giving short courses in swimming in the larger cities. In the last five years he has had one month's vacation. He has taught more than a hundred thousand persons how to swim.

The way to avoid drowning, according to Mr. Corsan, is to learn how to swim. Good swimmers don't drown. They might die of chill or starve to death, but as for drowning—pooh!

How about cramps, he was asked. Even good swimmers have cramps, that bugaboo of those who aren't at home in the water.

His answer was reassuring.

"Cramps needn't cause a moment's worry. I've seen thousands of good swimmers seized with cramps and never a one was drowned. All they did was to turn over on their backs and either wait for help or paddle with their free limbs. I've never heard of a swimmer having cramps in both legs and arms. Even then his case would not be hopeless.

"There never was a case of drowning that was caused by cramps. That may seem surprising after the countless water tragedies that have been blamed on cramps. Death in the water is caused by chill or strangling.

"People strangle to death because they are ignorant of the proper method of breathing. When they sink beneath the water they hold their air passages shut. When they come to the top they have to breathe out the air they've used under water. As breathing out takes fifty times as long as breathing in, they have no time to get a fresh supply of air before they go under again. This keeps up until they breathe in under the water and thus strangle to death.

"The process should be reversed. Breathe in for the second you are above water, then breathe out through the nostrils while under the water, and you can keep it up until you starve to death. A knowledge of this reversed process of breathing would have saved hundreds who died when the "Lusitania" sank.

"When you know all the factors in the case you will wonder how any one ever drowned. Only a deplorable ignorance can explain it. Look at the buoyancy of the human body. After the "Lusitania" tragedy hundreds of bodies were found floating hours after they had died. The body weighs but a few ounces in the water. What is needed is but a little common sense, a cool head and a knowledge of swimming to keep afloat indefinitely.

"Recently Great Britain started a campaign to teach the methods of life saving. I say, teach them to swim properly and they will get better results. Let every man be his own life saver."

To swim properly, however, as Mr. Corsan admitted, is different from mere swimming. Many swimming experts in the past have drowned. People argued that if experts drowned, an ordinary swimmer would have no chance at all. Mr. Corsan explained that they weren't experts at all, and when they were seized with cramps they lost their heads just like inexperienced swimmers, and were strangled to death, because they didn't know how to breathe properly.

This business of breathing is very important, according to Mr. Corsan.

"Nine-tenths of swimming is breathing and movement is only one-tenth," he says.

This in spite of the fact that when he illustrated the Australian crawl, breathing occupied nearer one than nine-tenths of the time he was in the water. Most of the time he kept his head completely submerged.

Another point in breathing emphasized by Mr. Corsan is the way to avoid that disagreeable experience of getting a mouthful of water instead of air when the swimmer encounters short, choppy waves spray or splashes. When breathing in, he holds the upper front teeth as a sort of curtain. This is so effective that Mr. Corsan is willing to lie flat on his back and let fifty persons throw buckets full of water on his face. Not a drop will get in his mouth, he says.

NOW IS NOT THE TIME TO HANG BACK

You say, the war is a long way off. We do not hear the great guns or see the smoke of battle. But the struggle is on. No matter what might have been; the call to arms is irresistible. The loyal Canadian must stand by the mother country in her desperate need; he must stand by his own land, which is a part of the British Empire.

Young man, you who are thinking about the war; dreaming about it, but doing nothing to end it; your flag would be trailing in the dust; your Empire would be degraded; the Kaiser would have been crowned in London as his grandfather was crowned at Versailles, if all the men who are able to fight were as slow and incompetent as you are showing yourself to be.

There is nothing too good for the soldier. The politicians last winter were discussing whether the men at the front should be allowed to vote. A better topic for discussion would have been whether or not the men who stayed at home should be allowed to retain the franchise. For all our hopes are pinned to the King's uniform.

A learned judge the other day told the jury that in spite of the war justice was going on as usual in England, but if the British navy disappeared what would statesmen, judges, house of parliament and courts of law amount to? If our forces are vanquished by land and sea London will be as Ninevah and Tyre. So the men who fight in this war will return to be the leaders of the nation. The man with ambition is killing his future when he hangs back at this time.

COME, TOILERS

By George F. Hibner

Come, toilers, out of the night! Know that the sun is shining for you. That you, O wonder-beings, should toil ever for profit of others is like robbing you of sunlight that is abundant for all; like robbing you of shelter that is within reach of all. It is like locking you from music, art, joy, life, all, all within easy reach, did you but cease letting others order your liver. Come, toilers, out of the night!

Come, toilers, out of the night! Sun and wind and wave hold peace and rest for you—hold silent great lessons for you. And for you, Color is touching with infinite hands millions of miles to day; beauty is sending her hosts to the hills, the valleys, the rocks, the woods, the waters, the clouds, and in infinite voices of music—for you. For you, Did you know! Did you know! Come, toilers, out of the night!

Come, toilers, out of the night! Land in plenty awaits; coal and copper, oil and gas, tools and machinery, schools and houses of beauty and strength and comfort, all, all so easily here for you, did you but take hold of your lives! Did you know that these days passed down to you out of the universe are for you. For you. And you have no right under the stars to sell them to others. O joy, joy. Did you but know! Come, toilers, out of the night.

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53 Prizes

For Patriotic Work

Three are cash prizes of $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00. Each of the remaining fifty prizes is an order on a leading retailer for merchandise to the value of $5.00.

The prizes will be awarded for obtaining members for the British Columbia Consumers' League.

There is no fee or charge of any kind connected with becoming a member. Practically everybody you ask will be glad to join the League, because all that is required is to sign a card agreeing to give the preference in buying (price and quality being equal) to the products, first, of British Columbia; second, Canada; third, the British Empire. You will find the pledge card at the bottom of this space.

Over one thousand of the cards have already been signed, but the directors of the league are determined to obtain, within the next two months

5000 Members

Competition Will Start July 8
It Will Close September 15th

With so many prizes, you will have an excellent opportunity to win one of them. Besides having a fine chance to win a prize, you will be doing a work most important to the progress and welfare of this city and province. Call at the office of the League (or write if you live out of town) for pledge cards, rules of the campetition and full information. Then

Work for Production, Prosperity and a Prize

The pledge card is as follows:

Realizing the importance of promoting the Industrial and agricultural progress of British Columbia and the Empire, I hereby ask to be enrolled as a member of the British Columbia Consumers' League, agreeing to advance the objects of the League by giving the preference in purchasing (price and quality being equal, first, to the products of British Columbia; second, of Canada; third, of the British Empire.

Name .....

Address .....

Come in or write today, or as soon as you can, for cards and full information. The above coupon, signed and brought or mailed to the office, will be regarded as a regular pledge card.

B.C. Consumers' League

183 PENDER STREET WEST

(INDUSTRIAL BUREAU BUILDING)

PHONE SEY. 4242. VANCOUVER, B. C.

MATSQUI ROADS OPEN TO BIG IMPROVEMENT

Municipality Has All Advantages Excepting Good Roads and Byroads

On July 26th an auto trip around Matsqui municipality was taken by Mr. A. Limas, of the Glen Valley Land Company. Mr. G. Z. Smith, a pioneer of the valley, and The World representative revealed the fact that the majority of roads in Matsqui could stand considerable improvement in the winter would be practically impassable for automobiles. Mr. Geo. C. Sutherland in charge of the car, in some places, had to make the machine do everything but climb a tree. While the main trunk roads were in fairly good shape, the cross roads and byroads, such as the Jackman road, were anything but smooth. Gravel scattered along the highway and left loose without the application of a roller made travelling very hard and on a portion of the Town Line road, a short distance from Patterson road, the highway has been left in a ploughed-up state.

A Dangerous Stretch

On the road from Clayburn to the ferry landing off the Fraser opposite Mission City there are stretches that are really dangerous, the road flanked on either side by deep sloughs and swamps with no protecting rails or dykes to prevent autos from being plunged into the mud and water of an uncertain depth.

The free government ferry across the Fraser to Mission City proved a fine accommodation, while the roads of Mission proved far superior to those of Matsqui municipality. From Clayburn to Abbotsford the road was in fine condition, the only thing lacking along this highway being direction posts.

Has Other Distinctions

Throughout the entire community crops were excellent and on every side the ranchers expressed themselves in a decidedly optimistic manner. Matsqui municipality can justly claim distinction as an agricultural district second to none in the Fraser Valley, bct when it comes to cross roads and by roads a quite different story must be written. One thing that impresses one in this district is the special care taken in nearly every home of the flower gardens; also the many new houses and large barns being erected would tend to denote an air of prosperity this being still further exemplified by the general activity of the numerous lumber mills in the municipality.

HUNTING BIG GAME IN AN AUTO

Since the days when in some parts of the world the law required a man to walk with a red flag in front of a "motor-car" the evolved machine, combined with good and even bad roads, has created possibilities for the busy man and comfort for all in ways comparatively few people know of.

How many men are aware that in our own British Columbia we are in an age of "Hunting by Auto" for it is a fact that auto roads reach into the lairs of big game in several districts in the province. While an auto cannot be driven to these places from Vancouver direct, recent developments have made it a simple matter to transport the machine easily and rapidly to those highways leading to the haunts of Big Horn Sheep, Rocky Mountain Goat, Deer, Bear and numerous other wild inhabitants of Central British Columbia.

The Lillooet district, with the town of Lillooet as a base, is particularly favored with excellent roads leading directly to several points possessing long and consistent records of yielding trophies to the sportsman. For instance, one may travel by auto for approximately ten miles in the vicinnity of Cayoosh Creek and in the course of the journey for many years past, considerable game has been secured. From the same starting point it is possible to take a car for twenty-five miles right into the heart of sporting activity on Pavilion Mountain. Many fine specimens have been regularly obtained in the immediate vicinity and there is every reason for the hunting motorist to hope that he will not be disappointed in having an opportunity to hit more than one animal within a very short distance from where it is necessary to leave the auto.

Of course, it must not be supposed that a good bag can be obtained shooting from the tonneau, but to the man with limited leisure and who in the past has had to forego a hunting trip for this reason, hunting by auto will prove of inestimable value since the time saved in reaching a rendezvous will often prove sufficient to secure the game desired.

But perhaps the best illustration of how useful the automobile can be to sportsmen in the Lillooet District is in connection with the "Big Horn." What is known as Jones' Place on the Big Horn is undoubtedly one of the finest all-round hunting centres in Western America, and for years past many parties have gone out from Lillooet to make the site of Mr. Jones' residence headquarters. By pack train this was a four days' journey; now it is possible to travel by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to Shalalth, about 15 miles south of Lillooet, and from there, motor over an excellent road for over 50 miles into the Bridge River country.

CANYON VIEW HOTEL —NORTH VANCOUVER

Located at the foot of Grouse Mountain and 625 feet above sea level, will be found this ideal resting place. Good roads are encountered all the way up, and at this season of the year the management is making special efforts on behalf of the motorist.

The rates of this Hotel are from $2.50 to $3.50 per day. All outside rooms.

The Hotel can be easily reached by auto and anyone who contemplates spending a holiday, will find Canyon View Hotel an ideal week-end pleasure resort.

Cut this out, sign it, and get your friends to sign it, and return it to the Call.

TO THE WESTERN CALL:

Please enroll my name as a member of the Property Owners' League, and proceed with the organization as speedily as possible.

Signature	Residence	Occupation

THE VANCOUVER FAIR

Splendid fair weather all this week has been a great boon to the directors and management of the Vancouver exhibition at Hastings park, and large crowds have taken in the fair every day.

As usual, the exhibits in the many industrial classes are well up to the mark of former years and in a number of cases surpass the most sanguine expectations of visitors at the exhibition.

The Industrial building is full of splendidly arranged exhibits and from appearances it is quite evident that the B. C. Consumers' League is doing a good work in their "Made in B. C." campaign.

The fine arts building is the centre of attraction, housing as it does exceptionally fine exhibits of oil paintings, photography, fancy needlework, and manual training work done by the various schools.

The forestry building, the permanent exhibit at the grounds, gives the visitor to B. C. a splendid idea of the wealth of resources of British Columbia, and the choice results that can be obtained from their manufacture under a well defined and skillfully executed plan by the provincial government. The splendid finishes of the various timber of B. C. is certainly a revelation, while the mineral resources present an unbounded field for speculation. Marble, zinc, copper, silver, fire clay and many other exhibits of raw material testify to the bright future in store for British Columbia.

The transportation building is filled with superb exhibits of motor cars, chief among these being the Dodge, and Cadillac. Large fruit exhibits from all parts of the province tastily arranged also occupy a space in this building. The florists of the city and surrounding community are lavish with their floral displays, and to the person desiring pointers in bloom for next season, the Vancouver exhibition this year is the place to get it.

The main hall is occupied by the wholesalers of the city and many booths contain all that is needed for the replenishing of the larder and the home furnishing.

The exhibits of live stock this year are not so numerous as on former occasions, but the quality is better. Special mention must be made of the exhibit of the government Colony farm exhibit which is par excellence. Anyone who has not yet been at the fair will be repaid for their trouble by seeing this herd of live stock.

The poultry exhibit is large, and the judges had a trying time selecting the winners in this section.

For the first three days of the week the cat show held forth in the cat and dog building, but the latter part of the week has seen a large exhibit of choice canines, the kind of an exhibit that makes a dog fancier feel for that $25 that is so much lacking at this period of the world's history.

The baby show has most certainly been a "howling" success. Over 700 entries were made in this division which is without doubt the most popular exhibit on the grounds. Rosy cheeked, plump, short, tall, black, red and fair, the children have been there in great numbers, and the doctors and nurses have had the time of their lives picking the winners. Vancouver certainly is not shy on children, and the hope is expressed that they will be as patriotic as they are loud in their praises of the Baby Show, the greatest exhibit on earth.

The ring attractions have been of a high standard, especially the racing card, and the events have been most keenly contested all week. The rough rider cow boys have fairly captivated the patrons of the fair with their exhibitions.

The other attractions of the fair centre around the skid road, where Sadie, the strangest girl on earth devotes her time to a weird exhibition of snake charming, all through theunununnnn ing, where the sharpshooters knock down the clay pipes, and the aspiring spit ball artists topple over the Kaiser; where the bashful young man buys his sweetheart a chance for a box of chocolates and the married men takes his wife and kiddies on the merry-go-round; where the small boy listens to the tin-horn band and the old man puts up his hands in horror at the big girl show. The skid road is certainly a success, a combination of the burlesque, vulgar and money-grabbing gentry of the coast cities. But the people enjoy that sort of thing if one is to judge by the attendance in this particular department.

There is one more day of the fair. To those who have not been there it is worth while for them to take in the displays in the various buildings, and the many choice exhibits of the coming fair of the Dominion.

Now is the Time to Buy

GARDEN HOSE

We have a special Sale of Hose on now.

Regular $5.50 for - $4.75

Regular $5.00 for - $4.00

This Hose is 50 feet long complete with couplings and nozzle. Phone us your order. We make prompt delivery.

W.R.Owen & Morrison

The Mt. Pleasant Hardware

Phone Fair. 447 2337 Main Street

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW

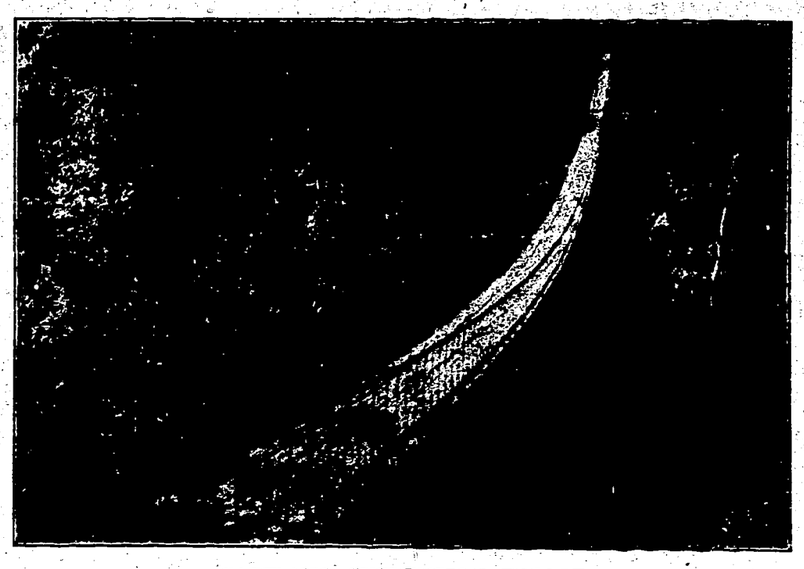
There's a picture in the window
Of a little shop I know,
With boys and girls dressed as they were
A hundred years ago.
And since I saw it, I have thought
And keep on thinking how
The children, maybe, will be dressed
A hundred years from now.

Will girls wear caps or farthingales,
Or hoops in grand array?
Will they wear bows like butterflies,
Just as they do to-day?
Will boys wear jackets short, or tie
Their hair in ques? Just how
They'll really look, I'd like to know
A hundred years from now.

What do you think the girls and boys
Will eat in those far days?
Will they be fed on breakfast foods
In many sorts of ways?
Will all the good and tasty things
Be worse for them than rice?
Will ice-cream soda make them sick,
And everything that's nice?

Will children's books have pictures then
Or just all reading be
Perhaps they'll be hand-painted and
Most beautiful to see.
But when I think of those I have,
I truly don't see how
They can be any prettier
A hundred years from now.

—St. Nicholas.



CAPILANO SUSPENSION BRIDGE

HOME TABLE HINTS

A function of the meals at home is to give color to all the home life. The daily menu published this week, and which may be continued, is by one of the best known and valued editors of this department, of several leading dailies in the United States. We feel fortunate in being able to offer to the ladies of this city that which is purchased at a high price by such dailies there. These Cards have been especially written for this paper.

Saturday, August 21st

"There isn't no place and no spot in the road
Where the feller who keeps sawin' wood
Can't get to the front in some sort of way
And manage somehow to make good."

Breakfast — Watermelon. Southern Waffles with Maple Syrup. Coffee.

Dinner—Clear Soup. Rolled Beefsteak. Steamed Hominy. Butter Beans. Radish Roses. Frosted Apples. Coffee.

Supper—Creamed Swordfish. Sliced Cucumbers. Buttered Toast. Nut Macaroons. Tea.

Frosted Apples

Pare and core the apples, fill the cavities with sugar and steam until tender but not broken. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, fold in two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla, spread over the apples when cool and brown delicately in the oven.

• • •

Sunday, August 22nd

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

Breakfast—Berries. Spanish Omelet. Egg Biscuits. Doughnuts. Coffee.

Dinner—Bouillon. Baked Chickens. Pickled Peaches. Stuffed Potatoes. Corn on Cob. Lettuce and Cream Cheese Salad. Frozen Custard. Wafers. Coffee.

Lunch—Tomato Rarebit. Toasted Crackers. Cocoanut Layer Cake. Tea.

Pickled Peaches

Eight pounds of fruit, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two ounces of stick cinnamon and two ounces of whole cloves. Pare the peaches and stick three or four cloves in each. Boil the sugar, vinegar and cinnamon five minutes, put in the peaches a few at a time, cook until they may be easily pricked with a fork, then take them out and place in jars. Boil the syrup down until thick, pour it over the peaches and seal while hot.

• • •

Monday, August 23rd

That which is called considering our duty in a particular case, is very often nothing but endeavoring to explain it away.—Butler.

Breakfast—Fruit. Uncooked Cereal. Creamed Salt Codfish on Toast. Coffee.

Dinner—Chicken Soup. Braised Beef. Boiled Potatoes. Baked Onions. Watercress. Crackers and Cheese. Coffee.

Supper—Stuffed Green Peppers. Fried Potatoes. Bread and Butter. Cake. Tea.

Stuffed Green Peppers

Cut a slice from the stem end of six green peppers, remove the seeds and partitions and parboil ten minutes. Chop finely one medium sized onion and cook five minutes in two tablespoonfuls of butter, then add half a cupful of chopped mushrooms and cook two minutes longer. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, blend in one tablespoonful of flour, add one-half cupful of beef stock, cook and stir until smooth and add three tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs. Combine the two mixtures, season with pepper and salt, fill the pepper shells, sprinkle the tops with buttered crumbs and bake about fifteen minutes.

• • •

Tuesday, August 24th

Life is a queer tangle. The art of unravelling it is the art of living. But one must hold the master thread.
—W. J. Locke.

Breakfast — Stewed Prunes. Cereal with Cream. Eggs in shell. Corn Gems. Coffee.

Dinner—Onion Soup. Meat Pie with Pastry Crust. Italian Spaghetti. String Bean Salad. Puff Balls with Blueberry Sauce. Coffee.

Puff Balls with Blueberry Sauce

Cream one-half cupful of butter and beat in gradually one cupful of sugar. Mix and sift two and one-half cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt and add to the creamed mixture alternately with one-half cupful of milk. Beat thoroughly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, turn into buttered cups and steam three-quarters of an hour. Remove from the cups and serve surrounded with a sauce made of stewed and sweetened blueberries.

• • •

Wednesday, August 25th

Doubt indulged becomes doubt realized. To determine to do anything is half the battle. Courage is victory, timidity is defeat.
—Nelson.

Breakfast — Bananas. Browned Hash with Peppers. Green Corn. Griddle Cakes. Coffee.

Dinner—Consomme. Lamb Chops. Scalloped Potatoes. Peas. Prune Whip. Coffee.

Supper—Egg and Sardine Salad. Watercress Sandwiches. Walnut Cake. Tea.

Egg and Sardine Salad

Cut four hard boiled eggs in halves lengthwise, remove the yolks and press through a sieve with six well-drained sardines, seasonwith pepper and salt, moisten with cooked dressing and shape into balls. Cut the whites into shreds, add twice the quantity of finely cut celery, mix with dressing, arrange on tender lettuce leaves and garnish with the balls.

• • •

Thursday, August 26th

"Try to be happy in this present moment, and put not off being so to a time to come; as though that time should be of another make from this, which has already come, and is sure."

Breakfast—Baked Apples. Waffles with Maple Syrup. Coffee.

Dinner—Tomato Soup. Veal Pot pie. Corn on Cob. Cauliflower with Parmesan Sauce. Dressed Lettuce. Blueberry Pie. Coffee.

Supper—Cheese Souffle. Chickory and Pimento Salad. Baking Powder Biscuits. Cake. Tea.

Blueberry Pie

Line a deep pie tin with plain paste and brush with the white of egg. Rub one tablespoonful of butter with one cupful of sugar, add one beaten egg, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice or vinegar, then add three cupfuls of blueberries. Turn the mixture into the tin, cover with paste having slits for the steam to escape, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

• • •

Friday, August 27th

Irresolution in the schemes of life that offer themselves to our choice and consistency in pursuing them are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness.

Breakfast—Berries. Cereal with Cream. Fried Perch. Rye Biscuits. Coffee.

Dinner—Black Bean Soup. Croutons. Broiled Fish. Parsley Butter. Boiled Potatoes. Pickled Beets. Lemon Jelly. Coffee.

Supper—Mushrooms in Cream. Toast. Peach Shortcake. Tea.

Mushrooms in Cream

Procure one pound of fresh mushrooms, cut the stems in small pieces and cook until tender in one-half cupful of milk. Peel the tops and cook about ten minutes in one-third of a cupful of butter. Combine, add one cupful of cream, season with pepper and salt, heat thoroughly and serve on pieces of toasted bread.

COAL

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Our Coal is better value than any other on the market. More heat. No clinkers.

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Millwood and Kindling, per load ...$2.50.
Choice 16-inch Fir, per load.....$3.00

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Kilgard Firebrick, Sewer Pipe, Partition Tile, Etc.

CARTAGE

General Cartage, Baggage and Furniture Moved and Stored.

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Seymour: 5408-5409

B. C. TAG DAY ON AUGUST 28TH

The officials of the Red Cross Society and of the St. John Ambulance Corps expect to make the above date the best tag day in the history of the province. Representatives of these two organizations met on Monday and decided on the above date and are now busy making arrangements for the holding of the tag day. Subscriptions may be addressed to 618 Pacific building to either Mr. Pennock, treasurer of the St. John Ambulance Corps, or Mr. J. R. Seymour, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society. New Westminster representatives are arranging for an extensive "tag day" campaign and it is sincerely hoped that British Columbia will do herself proud on that occasion.

A WOMAN'S HEART

A woman's heart is a savings bank
Where the love you deposit lies,
Gathering interest day by day
From the sunshine of the skies.
There isn't a safer place, my lad,
To bury the treasure you'd keep
Than down in its beautiful vaults of dream
Where the tenderest blosoms sleep.
A woman's heart is the place to hide
Whatever you'd treasure best;
For she'll give it back as the days go by
In a love that's more than rest.

A woman's heart is a storage vault
Where nothing breaks in to steal,
Except the honor you fail to pay
And the love you forget to feel.
A love you have placed there once remains,
And you may forget, but she
Will give it back, if you want it so,
And smile as she hands the key.
Smile, but never forget, my lad,
That a smile is the saddest thing,
When it's over the ashes of something dead
And the heart is a broken wing!

A woman's heart is a fortress strong,
Where your foes may never come,
With prancing steeds and gleaming sword
And the rat-tat of the drum.
For that which you treasure she will defend,
And loud as the guns may roll,
She'll stand in the breech to the very end—
And then she will fight with her soul.
A woman's heart—I would rather trust
My all unto that, I know,
For love in the keeping of such a place
Will grow as the blossoms grow.
—Selected.

SERVICE

Prompt use of the telephone saved the residence of a Saanich, Vancouver Island, rancher from fire recently. The incident also served to show how the B. C. Telephone Company strives to impress its employees to be ever ready to serve.

On the morning of July 23rd, Mr. F. W. Sproule, a subscriber at Sidney, Vancouver Island, exchange, called up the local manager, Mr. R. L. Pickering, and asking for a number, incidentally mentioned that his ranch was on fire. After making the connection, Mr. Pickering had the fire alarm rung by two people, and he also called up all the people in Sidney who had automobiles, requesting them to proceed to the fire hall and pick up available help and rush to the fire, which was two miles away. There is no fire wagon at Sidney, but the people appealed to responded willingly, and gathering the fire buckets, were soon on their way to the scene of the fire. As Mr. Pickering was concluding his messages the first arrival called up from Mr. Sproule's and reported that the house could be saved as only the corner was ablaze. A bucket brigade had been formed and water was being transported from the well and the creek by those who had hurried to the scene.

The "Sidney and Island Review," made very favorable comment on the incident, under the heading, "Telephone Efficiency." Its article closed as follows: "People do not live in isolation in the present time when their house is equipped with the telephone. You are brought into touch with your neighbor just as if you lived in the next house to him in the city street."

British Columbia Telephone Co.
Limited

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE WORLD

(Wm. M. Feigenbaum)

Recently Henry L. Stimson showed carefully and in reasoned legal language why women should not have the vote. Some time ago Geo. W. Wickersham, a leader of the bar, former attorney-general, expounded the advantages women enjoy without the vote. The fact that both were leading barristers made it plain that the legal mind cannot see the validity of the claim that women need the vote.

Time was, and not so long ago, when the notion of women in public life was the signal for uncontrollable mirth. "What, teach the shes?" fairly shouted a man years ago when it was first proposed to allow the "shes" in college. To-day, happily, all that is changed. "Women, comrade and equal, is the keynote of the relations of the sexes among thoughtful people. "Woman, comrade and equal, is life. Women meet men at every step, and men are driven to respect women.

Men dare not, in general, sneer at women as they used to. They are driven by the sheer force of the numbers of their women coworkers at least to a make-believe respect. Therefore, the arguments against the enfranchisement of women must be based upon a sham, a bluff at reason.

The lawyer caste, as yet little affected by the so far trifling invasion of women into law, despises women. But the lawyers must keep their contempt to themselves.

Outside the public forum, the lawyer is the same smirking, simpering, oleaginous "reverer" of women. "God bless her!"

In "An Illustrated Treatise on the Laws of Evidence" by T. W. Hughes, L.L.M., a text-book widely used in law schools today, we find an interesting discussion on the examination of witnesses. Taken very seriously, this important subject is ,until we come to section 61, "Women as Witnesses" (p.386).

"They (women) are usually peculiarly bad witnesses on the cross-examination. In advising a young lawyer upon the subject, the distinguished advocate, Rufus Choate, once humorously (sic) remarked: 'Let me give you my dying advice, never cross-examine a woman. It is no use. They cannot disintegrate the story they have once told.

They cannot eliminate the part that is for you from that which is against you. The moment you begin to cross-examine one of them instead of being bitten by a single rattlesnake, you are bitten by a whole barrel full.

"I never, except in a case absolutely desperate, dare to cross-examine a woman."

No, there is no need to denounce old Rufus. He's dead, and he won't notice it. The present interest lies in the fact that a modern law book, used to-day in the law schools has the impertinence to use such a maudlin remark as instruction in law. There is no consideration of the subject other than in the paragraph quoted.

Women have not yet invaded law to any great extent. The profession is principally a man's profession. Therefore, men make the rules, they create its morale and esprit de corps. Hence that remark.

Woman's place is—the world. Her sphere is the sphere, nothing less. If women created a morale of a profession wherein were no men, it is possible that men would be as despised as women are by lawyers. To allow one group to make laws for another group is wrong. To allow men and men only, to create laws, thoughts, philosophy, morale, means that women will be spat upon.

We dwell together in the world. We have not willed it. We must live here for better or for worse. Therefore, in order to understand one another, to live in happiness and content, we must work together, share the world together.

Prison Warder: "We try to get every inmate work with which he is familiar. What's your trade?" New Prisoner: "I'm a travelling salesman."

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VANCOUVER CANADA

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"No safer form of investment can be suggested than Canadian Government and Municipal Debentures. Their record is unique in that practically no default has ever taken place in their payment."
Our list of bond offerings, 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. yield, and full particulars, furnished upon application by mail or telephone. Enquiries invited.

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SPORTING COMMENT

The Game Laws

The outstanding feature of the game regulations for the province of British Columbia, which have just been authorized, is that dealing with the shooting of deer, the season opening this year on September 1st and closing on December 15th. Although very similar to the regulations passed in previous years, there are certain exceptions which must be carefully enquired about by all who intend taking part in the shooting season in any section of the province. For the first time the shooting of hen pheasants is permitted on Denman and Hornby Islands, from December 1st to December 15th. Shooting is prohibited on the Colony Farm in certain portions of Burnaby municipality, particulars of which are obtainable at the game warden's office.

The following is a brief synopsis of the game regulations given out by the game warden's office:

Grouse (Blue, Franklin and Ptarmigan)—Open season throughout the province, Sept. 15th to November 30th.

Ruffle Grouse (Willow Grouse)—In Dewdney, Richmond, Delta, Chilliwack electoral districts and that portion of the Comox electoral district on the mainland, open season October 15th to December 15th. There is no open season for willow grouse in Esquimalt, Saanich Islands electoral districts. Throughout the rest of the province Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th.

Prairie Chicken—In Cariboo, Lillooet, Kamloops, Okanagan, Cranbrook, Fernie, Columbia electoral districts, and in that portion of the Yale electoral district north of the main line of the C. P. R. open season Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th. In Similkameen electoral district September 15th to September 30th.

Cock Pheasants—In Delta and Richmond electoral districts, October 15th to Nov. 15th. In Dewdney, Yale and Chilliwack Electoral districts, open season October 15th to December 15th. On Vancouver Island. In Nanaimo, Newcastle and Comox electoral districts open season October 1st to October 31st. In Denman and Hornby Islands, Cowichan, Saanich and Island electoral districts Oct. 1st to Dec. 15th.

Hen Pheasants—In Denman and Hornby Islands only, December 1st to Dec. 1t5h.

Quail—The seasons on Vancouver Island are the same as for pheasants.

Ducks and Snipe—On Vancouver Island, open season September 15th to February 15th, 1916. Throughout the remainder of the province September 1st to January 31st, 1916.

Geese (of all kinds)—In Richmond, Delta and Chilliwack electoral districts, open season September 1st to February 29th, 1916. Throughout the remainder of the province September 1st to March 31st, 1916.

Deer (of all kinds)—Throughout the province September 1st to December 15th. The limit will be three deer for any one man either for killing or for sale. The sale of venison will be allowed from September 1st till October 15th all over the province, the meat to be that of bucks of over one year of age. Last year the sale of venison was prohibited on Vancouver Island.

Fur bearing animals, except beaver, can be trapped from November 1 till March 31. Beaver may not be trapped on Vancouver Island or between Penticton and the boundary line. In the rest of the province they may be trapped from Nov. 1 till March 31. The seasons for moose and cariboo are left as last year.

Green River Falls—P. G. E. Ry.

Presbyterian Tennis Tournament

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Tennis Club enters the final round of the Presbyterian Tennis Tournament on Saturday with a decided advantage over the other teams. In last Saturday's tournament at Robson Park the church on the hill team made a clean sweep in all events in which it entered. Some close games are expected this week. The champions in the different events will go to New Westminster on Saturday, August 28th to meet the champions of the association in that city. The following are the results of last Saturday's games:

Ladies' singles—Mt. Pleasant beat St. John's, 6-2, 6-3; Chalmers beat St. Andrew's, 6-2, 9-7, Robertson beat St. Paul's, 6-2, 6-2; Hollyburn defaulted to Westminster Hall.

Ladies' doubles—Chalmers beat St. John's, 6-1, 6-1; Mt. Pleasant beat Westminster Hall, 6-4, 6-2; Robertson beat St. Andrew's, 6-1, 6-0.

Men's singles—Mt. Pleasant beat St. Paul's, 6-1, 6-2; Chalmers beat St. John's, 6-4, 6-3; Westminster Hall beat St. Andrew's, 6-3, 6-2; Hollyburn beat Robertson, 6-2, 6-1.

Men's doubles—Hollyburn defaulted to Westminster Hall; St. John's beat Robertson, 6-2, 6-4; Mt. Pleasant beat Chalmers, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; St. Paul's beat St. Andrew's, 6-4, 8-6.

Mixed doubles—Chalmers beat St. Andrew's, 6-1, 6-1; Mt. Pleasant beat St. Paul's, 6-3, 9-7; Hollyburn beat St. John's, 6-3, 6-2; Westminster Hall beat Robertson, 6-3, 6-1.

* * *

The final game of the professional lacrosse schedule which was scheduled for Saturday, has been called off, owing to other attractions. The league dropped in interest immediately the destination of the cup was settled for another year. Some of daily newspapers report that there is a likelihod of some of the players joining some regiment for the front. Let us hope it may be true.

* * *

The Beavers are playing great ball this week. They have taken the measure of the Indians twice already, and if they keep up their present streak will likely finish near the top. Seattle is now in second place, with Tacoma in the cellar. Spokane has a glorious lead and it will be very difficult for any of the other teams to overhaul them.

NORTH VANCOUVER DEFEATS VANCOUVER

In the inter-league series of baseball between the North Shore All-Star team and the champions of the Catholic league of Vancouver, held in the latter city on Monday evening, the North Shore team came out on top by a score of 4 to 1. Larson was on the mound for North Van. and allowed but one hit during the game.

A game was played on Saturday last when the local All-Stars were defeated by the National Biscuits by a score of 4 runs to 1.

The next game will be played at Mahon Park on Saturday afternoon next between the locals and the National Biscuits team, champions of the commercial league of Vancouver.

CADETS SOON DUE

The Australian Cadets are due to arrive in Vancouver next month for a stay of three or four weeks, and during that time will be entertained by local organizations. The visit of the Australian cadets is the result of the visit of the Vancouver High School Cadets to the land of the southern cross in 1912. Incidentally it may be mentioned that many of the Vancouver cadets are now at front doing duty with the soldiers of the king in northern France.

GREED DID IT

What was the matter with the steamship "Eastland" which rolled over in the Chicago river with the loss of more than 1,000 lives is revealed in the correspondence between the general manager of the company operating the vessel and Secretary of Commerce Redfield more than a month ago.

Discussing the provisions of the La Follette law, which does not take effect until next November, the manager insisted that obedience on his part would decrease the revenues of the boat 40 per cent. and add considerably to the expense. In reply the secretary said that he had no option but to enforce the law after it became effective; yet he did not fail to warn the steamship manager that by taking advantage of existing law in the meantime he was needlessly endangering the lives of his passangers.

What the owners of the "Eastland" did was to seize every dollar from a holiday crowd that was permissible under present regulations. They assumed the risk knowing it to be a risk, for the sake of profit alone. Under the La Follette law providing for life-saving apparatus the "Eastland's" passangers would have been reduced by more than one-third. In that case it is probable that there would have been no such overcrowding as that which caused the boat to capsize at its dock.

If the disaster had happened in midlake the toll of death would have been much greater. There were at least 2,570 persons aboard, and there were life-boats and rafts for only 771. Greed took every chance permitted by a loose law loosely enforced. All the inquests, investigations and trials that are to follow will point to nothing but greed that gambled with human life.—New York World.

IF GERMANY SHOULD WIN

Rudyard Kipling came out of his silence and told the Empire in burning words just what would be the fate of the Anglo-Saxon race of its arms should go down to defeat in this Armageddon. His concluding sentences were as follows:

"But whatever has been dealt out to Belgium, France and Poland will be England's fate tenfold if we fail to subdue the Germans. That we shall be broken, plundered, robbed and enslaved like Belgium will be but the first part of the matter. There are special reasons in the German mind why we should be morally and mentally shamed and dishonored beyond any other people—why we should be degraded till those who may survive may scarcely dare to look each other in the face. If Germany is victorious every refinement of outrage which is within the compass of the German imagination will be inflicted on us in every aspect of our lives.

"The call of national and empire duty ought to be in itself sufficient, but when it comes to the supreme appeal for the preservation of highest ideals of civilization and the rights of the individual, as embodied in that same British Empire, then no sacrifice of blood and treasure can be too great."

GROWTH OF CITY PLANNING

The idea that cities shall grow along symmetrical as well as on useful lines is spreading with rapidity. City planning commissions are in evidence in hundreds of American towns to-day, and splendid things are being accomplished. The value of these commissions is shown by the unwise things they prevent. New York, like most other cities, has suffered from the practice of treating each public movement as a thing by itself, without relation to the growth of the community as a whole. It is this special error that city planning is remedying. Barely is city planning initiated by the government. Experience has shown that where this has been attempted the success achieved has been very meagre. The best rsults have been obtained where the city planning movement originated with a group of substantial public spirited citizens, or under the auspices of commercial or local organizations. At the very outset adequate funds must be had for technical advice and for the conduct of preliminary work to interest citizens generally. It is only after plans for elaborate remodelling are completed that they are finally submitted to the civic government for consideration and approval.—Montreal Star.

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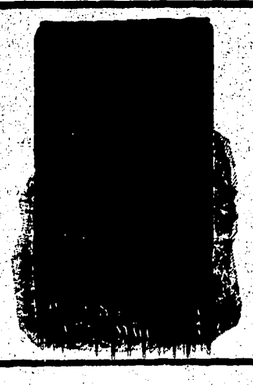
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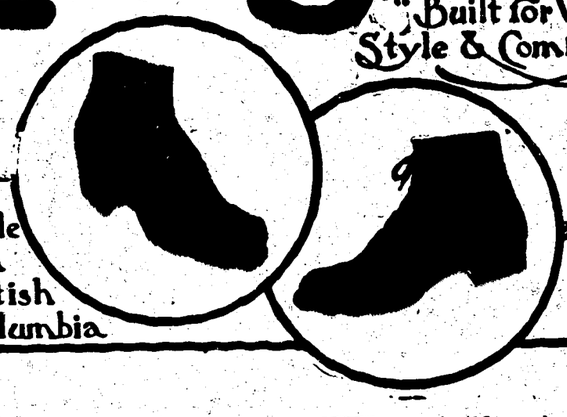
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Kiln-dried Kindling	$2.50
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South Wellington Lump Coal, per ton	$6.50
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Nothing punctures the sentiment of a kiss like aiming at the mouth and missing.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

Training, not uniform, makes the soldier.

Perfect grammar may clothe a vicious thought.

It usually helps toward real victory to have a few preliminary defeats.

True humor is always sweet and clean. Wit may be these, but humor must be.

You will see more or less in nature out-of-doors according to the nature within yourself.

Don't try to dazzle people with your brightness. Automobile headlights are sometimes a nuisance.

The life-story that everyone is writing for himself goes into a great reference library for everyone else to read.

The "last word" has not yet been said about very many things. Last words will be for the last people to say.

Cherish a kind act and return it as quickly as possible. The interest on it compounds rapidly, and if not soon paid it will be beyond your power.

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Rubber Heels Put on in Ten Minutes.

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LOCAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Bridgman are holidaying up the coast for a couple of weeks.

• • •

The tag day for the Children's Aid Society has been postponed from Saturday, Sept. 4th, to Saturday, October 2nd.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. G. Thompson and daughter spent the week-end holidaying in Seattle and Tacoma.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McLeod have returned to Mt. Pleasant after having spent several weeks camping at Cypress Park.

• • •

Mr. Jas. Kirk, of Union Hall, Lanark County, Ontario, accompanied by his wife, spent part of last week in Vancouver.

• • •

Misses. K. and M. Campbell spent the week-end in Victoria. Miss K. Campbell leaves on Saturday night to take a position in the hospital at Cumberland, B. C.

• • •

Chicken thieves have been abroad in Mt. Pleasant during the past week, and the tip is given to those having fancy poultry to keep them under lock and key from now on, as the evenings are closing in quite rapidly.

• • •

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-preier of Canada, who has been visiting his son, Mr. J. M. Bowel, of the Customs department, this city, returned to his home in eastern Canada by way of Prince Rupert, leaving here on Saturday night last.

• • •

The transaction by which the assets of the Ocean Falls, Limited, have been acquired by the Pacific Mills, Limited, has been consummated. The parties most largely interested in the new concern is the Crown-Williamette Paper Company of Portland and San Francisco.

• • •

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Sunday School Association teachers and officers will picnic tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon at Horseshoe Bay. on the P. G. E. railway. The picnickers will gather at the N. Vancouver ferry wharf in time to take the 1:40 boat for the North Shore.

• • •

Mr. W. N. Stevenson, Mrs. A. Stevenson and Miss Maud Yuill, of Almonte, Ontario, visited Mt. Pleasant friends during the past week. Mr. Stevenson was very much impressed with Vancouver and may come out this way some time in the future. Mr. Stevenson is church organist in Carleton Place, Ont., and is one of the most accomplished musicians in that vicinity.

• • •

Try Again Lodge No. 88 met as usual in Lee's Hall, Main St., the business taking up all the evening. Sis. Mrs. Wilson was elected for deputy marshall and installed by Bro. Radcliffe, lodge deputy, the lodge being closed at 10 o'clock. Next Tuesday evening Springridge lodge is invited to office and entertainment. and a large attendance of the members is looked for.

• • •

Mr. P. Somerville, of Port Haney, formerly of Vancouver, was in town this week to meet a brother from Los Angeles who he had not seen for many years. Mr. Somerville reports ranching all to the good at Port Haney, and a full dinner pail in the bargain. His son, Norman, who is with the 6th regiment in France, has been twice wounded, the first time being sent to the hospital in England. He is back again in the firing line as large as life.

• • •

SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE

Will be held at the Central Baptist Church, cor. 10th and Laurel street, next Sunday evening at 7.30 The musical program will be under the direction of Mrs. S. S. McDiarmid, A.T.C.M., with Mrs. F. H. Dobson, accompanist. The program will be:

Opening chorus, "God is a Spirit," by the choir; bass solo, "Lord, God of Abraham," by Mr. Wood; soprano solo and chorus, "O for a Closer Walk with God," by Miss Short; duet, by Mrs. S. S. McDiarmid and Mr. A. W. Grahame; chorus, "Lead Kindly Light," by the choir.

The pastor, Rev. G. R. Welch, will give a special address, his subject being "Songs in the Night." A warm and special invitation is extended to everybody to attend and enjoy this specially arranged service of song.

• • •

SUNDAY SERVICES

The following is a list of the Sunday services for the churches on the hill for the 22nd inst.:

St. Paul's Presbyterian, cor. Burns and 14th: The Pastor, Rev. Mr. Bates will preach at both services. Subjects: 11.00 a.m. "The Scriptural Definition of Church"; 7:30 p.m., "Who and What is the Christ of Today?"

Grace Methodist Church, cor. Burns and 15th. Rev. Mr. Miller, pastor, will preach morning and evening on "Prohibition."

Mt. Pleasant Baptist, cor. 10th and Quebec. Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor, will preach in the morning on "The Greatest Thing in the World." In the evening Dr. Cross will preach. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian, cor. 10th and Quebec. Rev. A. E. Mitchell, pastor, will preach at both services. 11:00 a.m., "The Shakings of the Nations"; 7:30 p.m., "Life's Second Chance."

Mt. Pleasant Methodist, cor. 10th ave. and Ontario. Rev. Dr. Sipprell, pastor, will preach morning and evening. 11:00 "The Meaning of Jesus for Life"; 7:30 p.m., "The Call of These Times."

WAR SERVICE AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Great Britain and Canada are alike at war with Germany. Munitions, clothing and other equipment are wanted in ever increasing quantities at the front and provide work to such an extent in England, Scotland, Wales and the States that poverty among the artisan class is practically unknown, while Vancouver, for lack of foresight and organization, must needs maintain a bread line at the expense of some $10,000 a month, a sum that must be largely increased during the winter unless immediate efforts are forthcoming to stop this pauperization and turn latent energy into channels to swell the stream of products so urgently needed by our army in the field.

Orders to the extent of $230,000,000 have been placed in the Dominion by the British government. Through want of factories B. C. unfortunately cannot reap what would otherwise have been her share of the profit.

There are no mills for the manufacture of textiles and clothing, while munitions of war in the absence of the requisite machinery, cannot be completed here. Where is the tannery which should flourish in such an exceptionally good environment with all the constituents of successful working on the spot?

War has created an unprecedented demand for manufactures and few cities are more favorably situated than Vancouver to supply them. Now is the time to "grasp the shirts of happy chance" and do away with unemployment by rebuilding Vancouver on that most solid of civic foundations—local industries.

Opportunity never loiters, but depression has come to stay if not combatted, while the war is on 'ere the aftermath of neglected opportunities blocks progress on the advent of peace.

Want of capital is the prevalent excuse for the present industrial crisis. The objection is overruled when it is remembered that wherever it can be conclusively demonstrated in the right quarter that capital will bring in large and quick returns sufficient money is usually forthcoming to float a company.

The best way, it may well be the only way, of stemming the tide of poverty which threatens to engulf a large percentage of our citizens and at the same time do our utmost to shorten the war by providing the vital requirements of the fighting line is to start factories for field equipment and also to take our shore of Germany's trade throughout the world.

To insure a glorious and early victory it is essential that everyone, men and women, should contribute to the national service as military or industrial units. Patriotism enjoins it, justice demands it, honor compels it, policy advocates it, hunger pleads for it. the safety of Canada urges it, apathy and selfishness alone turn it down.

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OPENS A BRANCH STORE

Mr. F. T. Vernon, the well known flour and feed merchant in Mt. Pleasant, at the corner of Broadway and Kingsway, has recently opened a branch store in South Vancouver at the corner of 49th and Fraser avenues. Mr. Vernon has been in business in Mt. Pleasant for a number of years, and has earned a splendid reputation for his store, and the quality of goods he sells, and his friends in South Vancouver will be glad to hear of him opening a branch in their locality. The store will carry a complete supplpy of hay, grain, chop and poultry supplies, and the reputation of quality, service and low prices will stand good at the new branch as well as at the main store.

South Vancouver, Notice!

NEW FEED STORE OPENED

With a Complete Supply of POULTRY SUPPLIES, HAY, GRAIN, CHOP, ETC.

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Eight Rides for 25 Cents

THIS IS HOW IT WORKS OUT

32 Rides at a 5 cent fare	32 Rides on TangoTickets	Your Saving on $1 Investment
$1.60	$1.00	60c

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